

Double Time

In 45 BC a standard calendar was adopted by Julius Caesar - each year would have 365 days, and every fourth year have an extra day - the 29th of February. However this calendar was not quite accurate enough to track the true solar year, and it became noticeable that the onset of the seasons was shifting steadily through the year. In 1582 Pope Gregory XIII ruled that a new style calendar should take effect. From then on, century years would only be leap years if they were divisible by 400. Furthermore the current year needed an adjustment to realign the calendar with the seasons. This new calendar, and the correction required, were adopted immediately by Roman Catholic countries, where the day following Thursday 4 October 1582 was Friday 15 October 1582. The British and Americans (among others) did not follow suit until 1752, when Wednesday 2 September was followed by Thursday 14 September. (Russia did not change until 1918, and Greece waited until 1923.) Thus there was a long period of time when history was recorded in two different styles.

Write a program that will read in a date, determine which style it is in, and then convert it to the other style.

Input

Input will consist of a series of lines, each line containing a day and date (such as Friday 25 December 1992). Dates will be in the range 1 January 1600 to 31 December 2099, although converted dates may lie outside this range. Note that all names of days and months will be in the style shown, that is the first letter will be capitalised with the rest lower case. The file will be terminated by a line containing a single '#'.

Output

Output will consist of a series of lines, one for each line of the input. Each line will consist of a date in the other style. Use the format and spacing shown in the example and described above. Note that there must be exactly one space between each pair of fields. To distinguish between the styles, dates in the old style must have an asterisk (*) immediately after the day of the month (with no intervening space). Note that this will not apply to the input.

Example

Input:

```
Saturday 29 August 1992
Saturday 16 August 1992
Wednesday 19 December 1991
Monday 1 January 1900
#
```

Output:

```
Saturday 16* August 1992
Saturday 29 August 1992
Wednesday 1 January 1992
Monday 20* December 1899
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